

HUNS PAY DEARLY FOR EVERY GAIN

DETAILS OF FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT BATTLE TELL OF BRITISH HEROISM.

OVERWHELMED BY NUMBERS

Fiercely Contesting Each Position, Haig's Men Fell Back in Good Order, Mowing Down the Advancing Foe and Often Counter-Attacking.

London.—Details of the first week of the great battle in France show that, while the fighting has been more severe than in any previous offensive, there has been no cause for pessimism. The German losses have been terrific, probably 250,000 casualties having been suffered by the Kaiser's hosts. At such cost they won less than one-third of the ground on which they had counted. The morale of the British troops has been perfect throughout and they have fought magnificently.

Million Germans in Action.

These facts stand out: It is known that at least 1,000,000 Germans were engaged on the whole front of attack. In the Somme area not less than 52 army divisions were identified. The British line suffered its most severe buffeting in this stretch, but was firm everywhere.

The Germans believed that a loss of 500,000 would be a cheap price for success in the west, but with a loss already of 250,000 there is no prospect of their attaining the victory they seek.

They regained all the ground lost in the Cambrai battle and have taken back sections of the territory taken from them in the Somme offensive of last year.

The fighting was not by any means a continual German advance. The British counter-attacked heavily and fought for every foot of ground.

Details of the Fighting.

In one battle on the extreme left the Germans employed not less than nine divisions in an effort to break through. For three days the three British divisions held them at bay. Finally, under weight of numbers, the British retired behind the line marked by the ruined villages of Bullecourt, East Noguel and Croiselles.

The next morning the Germans renewed the attack, striking northward from Fontainelles and Croiselles and westward from Cherisy. They drove in mass formation, wave after wave, toward the heights between Henin-sur-Cojeul to Henin Hill.

Two hours of drum fire, in which gas and high-explosive shells were mingled, preceded the infantry attack. From eight o'clock in the morning until noon continuous waves of gray-clad troops stormed the heights.

British machine guns posted on the ridge swept down line after line of Germans. By three o'clock in the afternoon the Germans had succeeded in pressing past Henin Hill on both sides and threatened to cut off the machine gunners posted on the crests. Not until then did the latter retire and rejoin the main British force.

Similar fighting was going on at the same time on the right wing. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear around St. Leger, Vaux and Vraucourt. It lasted all day.

Desperate Defense of Vaux.

A bitter battle was fought for possession of Vaux, but British machine gunners posted in the ruins of the village held the Germans at bay. A ruined factory served as a fortress despite the shelling to which it was subjected.

Not until late in the afternoon was it impossible for the British to hold the town longer. Even then the retreat only went for a thousand yards. The British rear guard fought every step of the way, and, returning to the main body, a counter-attack was launched against the Germans in possession of Vaux and the village was regained.

The fighting continued all night. Finally Vaux had to be abandoned before heavy night attacks, but only because German forces had pushed past further up the line and were driving to the attack of Mory.

Another bitter struggle was fought around Croiselles. At Mory Scottish and English troops inflicted tremendous losses on the Germans.

Sunday Battle South of Peronne.

The fighting Sunday was tremendous. All day long heavy forces of Germans endeavored to force a crossing of the Somme south of Peronne, while further along the line they concentrated their efforts against Bapaume.

Repeatedly German engineers attempted to throw pontoon bridges

across the river. On the nearby heights British field guns firing practically at point range smashed every effort. On some occasions British infantry, counter-attacking, dashed into the water to fight the Germans.

With the object of capturing Urville and Essigny, southwest of St. Quentin, the Germans employed at least six divisions, or 72,000 men of storming troops, the 50th, 45th (reserves), 11th, 88th, 187th and 238th. In the proportion of one division to every British battalion. The average width of each attack was 2,000 yards. Ten Tanks Wreak Havoc Amid Foe.

Passing through Urville, there was a bloody struggle in a chalk quarry, where many German dead now lie. After the Germans had come some way forward ten British tanks drove into them and shattered some of their battalions with their machine-gun fire, dispersing groups of the advancing units.

The British fought many rear guard actions and made numerous counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Koisel, falling back to the line of the Somme only when new masses of Germans passed through those battalions which they had not met and beaten.

Between Gozescourt and Epephy occurred a most desperate struggle. The Germans attacked in overwhelming strength. Their previous bombardment had had little effect and the British troops had suffered but slightly.

The weather was misty, and, screened by this mist, the Germans were on top of the British before the latter were aware of it. In dense formation they came on, offering excellent targets. Ground was yielded by the British only under pressure of overwhelming numbers.

Heroic Deeds of the British.

Fighting Saturday between Arras and Bapaume for possession of the heights between the Cojeul and Senze rivers was especially bitter. Out-numbered eight to one, the British troops clung to their positions to the last.

In Gauche wood, where Scots and South Africans were placed, another terrific struggle ensued. The Germans several times managed to reach the wood but were repeatedly thrown back. Their losses in killed were especially heavy, as they came on in mass formation. Attempt after attempt was frustrated.

From a height below Gauche wood known as Chapel Hill to Epephy three German divisions and parts of a fourth were thrown against the British. At one point the enemy was actually among the British advance posts before he was discovered. The fog thoroughly screened him.

Waves of Germans flowed past the farm and around it, but in the farm itself the Leicesters held out, fighting and refusing to surrender until every man was killed or so severely wounded he could fight no more.

The British showed the greatest strength between Bapaume and Peronne and above Bapaume as far as Arras. The Germans, however, concerned with the southern flank, at the Franco-British junction point, concentrated their most terrific blows against the Peronne-Ham-Chauny line, relying on the necessity of an automatic British withdrawal in the north if their line was bent or broken in the south.

Bapaume was an obstacle on the northern side, to capture which they sacrificed thousands of their best troops. Rivers of blood were shed for the town's possession in a combat that lasted almost all night, until the British finally yielded the ruins, after having exacted a fearful price.

Kaiser Orders Jubilation.

The Kaiser was with Field Marshal von Hindenburg in Peronne surveying the bloody fields where thousands of his best fighting men were killed or maimed before the British finally withdrew. The emperor ordered a general jubilation throughout the empire, rockets and flags and a holiday for the children being the chief symbols of celebration. He conferred a gold in-laid iron cross on Hindenburg.

Wilhelm also sent dispatches to the empress telling of the progress made by his armies.

ROLL STEEL FOR \$215 WEEK

Many Workers in St. Louis Mills Average \$5,000 a Year, Official Says.

St. Louis.—Rollers employed at the St. Louis and Granite City plants of the National Enameling and Stamping company are making as much as \$215 a week, working eight hours a day, an official of the company said.

He explained that rollers were paid on a tonnage basis, and that such a figure was unusual, but estimated that many of the 175 rollers employed in the two plants average \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year.

Rolling steel is one of the forms of labor requiring the highest degree of skill, although men sometimes serve their apprenticeship in three or four years. The work consists of superheating the heating of steel bars that are to be rolled, adjusting the rolls and feeding the steel into them.

Defense has called upon all county defense councils to furnish maps of counties with the area infested by the rodents plainly marked. A campaign will be launched shortly to treat all the infested areas with poison, furnished by the department of agriculture.

A scheme is on foot to take tin ore from Bolivia via the Panama canal to Jamaica bay, where a European firm of tin smelters has just purchased nine acres of land.



1—American bluejackets going aboard one of the Dutch steamers taken over by the American government.



2—American bluejackets going aboard one of the Dutch steamers taken over by the American government. 3—Italian soldiers placing wire entanglements along the Piave river line where an Austrian attack was threatening.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Great German Drive Slowed Up and Allied Counter-Thrust Seems at Hand.

AMIENS THE HUN'S OBJECTIVE

British Speedily Check Diversion Attack on Arras—French Stubbornly Hold Line on Oise—Americans Acquit Themselves Well—Ukrainians and Bolsheviks Recapture Odessa.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another week of the bloodiest kind of fighting failed to bring to the Germans the real victory on which they had so confidently counted, for though the British and French armies had been forced to yield further territory, their lines were unbroken and their spirits undaunted. As the German military authorities, General Ardenne, says, it is not the capture of territory that can bring a decision, but only a victory over and through the shattering of the enemy's armies. So far from being shattered, the allied forces, weary and battered as they are, are full of confidence, and as this is written are but awaiting the opportune moment to strike back with the big army of maneuver which was placed at the disposal of the supreme war council.

Amiens, a most important link in the British line of communications, appeared to be the real objective of the Germans, and they were able during the week to push forward toward that city, along the line of the Somme, as far as Hamel, and a little farther north they took Albert and were holding it against fierce counter-attacks by the British. To the south they had pushed a salient forward a little beyond Montdidier, but there the French came back at them with such elan that they were checked and lost several commanding positions. East of this sector the French troops held stubbornly to their lines along the Oise and on Thursday attacked dashing south of Noyon and drove the enemy back two miles at the point of the bayonet. It was along this east and west base of the German salient that the allied world expected the great counter-thrust of the army of maneuver to be made. Any considerable advance to the north there it was pointed out, would force the Germans to draw back to save their lines of communication, which already are so badly stretched out that they have great difficulty in bringing up artillery and food.

What looked like a diversion rather than a serious threat was the attack of the Huns in the middle of the week at the northern extremity of the line of battle toward Arras. There the British, after giving some ground, repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter. Presumably this thrust at Arras was made to keep the British from sending men and guns to the sector where their lines join those of the French, but it was so quickly blocked that it failed of its purpose. Extraordinarily bold and successful was the work of the British and French aviators. In their low-flying battle planes they flew in swarms continuously over the battlefields and back of the German lines, playing havoc with the enemy's transports and inflicting heavy casualties in his reserves. Battles in the air were innumerable, but the allied airmen maintained the upper hand always. The artillerymen also distinguished themselves, sticking to their firing to the last moment and usually saving their guns when forced to fall back.

On the whole, the developments of the week were such as to restore confidence among the allies, for though the situation was still critical, it seemed that Premier Clemenceau was right when he said that whatever might happen in the next few days, the enemy could not win the path to the sea nor the path to Paris.

Just what part the American troops have been playing in the Somme battle

had not been made clear at the time of writing, but testimony to their excellent fighting was given by a wounded French captain who arrived in Paris. "Entirely new in this warfare," said he, "the Americans worked like the best veterans."

Some of Pershing's men, at least, were moved over to the sectors left by French troops who were sent farther west to stem the German advance. In their own sector near Toul they had a rather lively week of it, for the German artillery shelled them continuously and seemed to be preparing for an infantry attack. The American guns made effective response, and on occasion drenched the enemy positions with gas shells.

There were increasing evidences during the week that the Italian front is to be the scene of another Teuton drive. Airplane observers reported that heavy re-enforcements to the Austrian forces were being brought up daily from the Roumanian front, together with numerous new pieces of heavy artillery. In the mountain section the artillery duels grew in intensity, and everything pointed toward an early effort to break through to the plains in that region. It was supposed the Austrians believed the Italians would be dispirited by the German successes in France.

The "miracle gun" with which the Germans have been shelling Paris from a distance of 76 miles turns out to be a product of the Krupp works, as is proved by the Kaiser's message to Doctor Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach congratulating him on the success of the new weapon. A German ordnance authority says these extraordinary guns are merely being tested on Paris and have been built for the purpose of bombarding London.

Another considerable victory was scored last week by the British forces in Mesopotamia, the entire Turkish army in the Hitt area being captured or destroyed. In Palestine Allenby's men continued their advance beyond the Jordan, approaching the Hedjaz railway on which they heavily bombed troop transport trains.

The revolt of the Russians against the brutal pillaging of the Germans who have penetrated their country is beginning to bear fruit. Troops of the Ukrainian rada are co-operating with the bolshevik forces and already have recaptured Odessa after a bloody battle, in which naval forces took part. Before that the red guards and armed civilians had retaken Kherson, Nikolayev and Znamenka from the Teutons. In some places the peasants killed the German soldiers who were taking away their foodstuffs. The Ukrainians were angered by attempts of the Germans to go far beyond the terms of the peace treaty and strip the country of its stores of grain and sugar. It is said a council of German officers decided to continue operations in Ukraine until the power of the bolsheviks there had been eliminated.

Trotsky, speaking in Moscow, declared Russia will never be an enslaved country, though the soviet government is now weak and poor. He said they would introduce compulsory military training for the workmen and peasants and create an army of 300,000 men within eight or ten weeks. The allies still stand ready to support all elements within Russia which will oppose the German invasion.

However, as Gilbert K. Chesterton says, it is plain that the bolshevik philosophy does not prevent a man from fighting; it only prevents him from winning.

Probably it was inevitable that politics should enter into the debates and doings of congress this year, but it has taken a particularly unfortunate turn owing to the senatorial election in Wisconsin. The president, because of his effort to bring about the election of Mr. Davies, is accused by the Republicans of going out of his way to confuse partisanship with loyalty, and for this he was attacked by Senator Smoot and others, who assert the Republicans have not sought to secure party advantage from the war. Senator Williams really started this row by a speech in which he charged that revelations of the failure of the airplane program and of the backwardness of shipbuilding were "poisoned gas" directed by the Republicans against the administration. This was

vigorously denied by Senator Jones and others, who contended that the public should be told the truth and not fed on misleading statements of the Progress of our war preparations.

In a follow-up speech Thursday Senator Williams bluntly declared that Senator La Follette should be expelled from the senate, and that Victor Berger, Socialist candidate for the senate from Wisconsin, should be interned. Mr. Williams' colleagues appeared to be startled by this, but not one of them had the nerve to indorse his suggestions.

As to airplanes, it was admitted in the senate that instead of the 20,000 or 12,000 planes the aircraft board had promised to send to France by July 1, only 37 will be shipped, according to the present schedule. Testifying before the senate committee, Gen. Leonard Wood told of the crying need for airplanes for the American expeditionary forces now on the other side. Mr. Creel's publicity committee came in for a sharp reproof for sending out misleading captions on photographs of airplane construction.

On Thursday Senator Overman aroused the senate by making the positive statement that German spies were employed in the Curtiss airplane plant at Buffalo, and that their work had delayed the making of planes for months. These spies, he said, had weakened joints in the planes so that they collapsed, and he exhibited one of the parts so tampered with to prove his assertion. Mr. Overman advocated that the government commander the Curtiss plant and turn out every one of its present employees.

Following the debate in the senate the shipping board issued a statement of its work, showing that since it began its activities 188 vessels have been launched, of which 103 have been completed and put into service. Of the launchings, 103 were requisitioned vessels and 23 were built for the board on contract in new yards. Eleven of the launchings were wood. "Quantity production will win the war, and that is what we are getting," said Chairman Hurley. Negotiations for the transfer of 150,000 tons of Japanese shipping to the United States have been completed, and it is understood much more will follow.

The government, and Great Britain and France as well, continue to emphasize the fact that the basis of victory for the allied cause is an adequate supply of shipping, for America's armies must be transported to France, food and munitions for them and for the allies must be taken over, and for these purposes ships must be provided much faster than the German U-boats can sink them.

The latest report of the British admiralty shows an increase in the number of larger vessels sunk by submarines.

As a spur to American activity and enthusiasm, Premier Lloyd-George sent to Lord Reading, British ambassador, an appeal for urgent haste in American troop movements to France. This Lord Reading read at a banquet in his honor in New York. "It is impossible," said the premier's cablegram, "to exaggerate the importance of getting American re-enforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible time."

In the German-infested regions of the country the enemy aliens and traitors were unable to restrain their joy over the German drive, and in consequence there were many arrests. It is to be hoped that at least some of the seditious will be severely punished, but in view of the mild treatment given most of them the hope is rather faint. Americans the country over are growing decidedly impatient with the kid-glove method of handling the spies and traitors who are caught. The feeling that many of them should be stood up before a wall and shot is prevalent, and the action of impulsive patriots in certain sections makes it plain that it would be easy to revive the Vigilantes of the old days on the Pacific coast and clean up the whole unsavory crew. The genuine spy commands a certain amount of respect, his work being recognized in a certain measure as a part of warfare, but there can be only contempt for the disloyal American citizen, whether he be pacifist, I. W. W., senator or plain civilian.

PRECIOUS FREEDOM AND COST OF WAR

American People Must Lend Part, or Pay All to Finance Great Conflict.

BUYING OF LIBERTY BONDS

Liberal Loans to Government is Advancing Financial Assistance to Our Children, Obviating Total Cost by Taxation.

(By EUGENE P. LYLE, JR., of The Vigilantes.)

Freedom comes high, being a precious thing. Being the most precious thing, it comes highest. No people is worthy of freedom that is not willing and eager to pay dearly for it. In fact, you will find no people possessing freedom that has not paid dearly for it, and you will find no people continuing to possess freedom that does not stand every ready to pay dearly, over and over, to retain it.

If this were not true, Belgium, France, Italy and England with her oversea dominions, would now be as Russia is today. If this were not true, America would still be neutral, contemptibly awaiting her turn to pass under the yoke.

Blood and treasure, anguish and sacrifice—these are the coin we bring to market; the coin we must pay. Yet the coin may be, and is, expressed in dollars and cents, not alone as a symbol of the real price we pay, but because this real price would be wantonly squandered, or paid in more ghastly measure than need be, if the cold, calm, practical business of dollar-and-cents financing were not at the heart of the heroic transaction.

Vainly would the soldier shed his blood if he were not trained and equipped to make his blows count to the utmost, and the cost of this training and equipment is an item that may be, and is, expressed in an exact number of dollars added to an exact number of cents. His country must spend precisely this amount to enable him to defend her.

Consequently we of America are now confronted with the biggest war bill in history. One year of this war is costing us as much as all the wars we have had before added to all the other expenses of our federal government since we first won our freedom.

Lending to Our Children.

Ungrudgingly, yes! Of that we are proudly conscious that there is no question. The one and only question is the practical question of finance. How shall the money be found? We ourselves must supply it, since it cannot be borrowed elsewhere. But how? The bill is too big to pay cash on the nail as we go. And, furthermore, to pay all as we go would be just neither to ourselves nor to our posterity.

It would not be just to ourselves because we alone will not be the beneficiaries. The generations to come will benefit—incalculably benefit in the liberties preserved to them—and it is proper that they should be left to assume a fair proportion of the debt. They are buying freedom today as much as we. But we shall have to lend them the money now to pay their share. In lending to our government in buying Liberty bonds we lend to our children; and gratefully our children will pay it off.

Any other arrangement would not be just to them for the reason that should we strip ourselves bare to pay all now, we would be crippled in preparing our children for the ordinary duties of citizenship. Better far that we retain enough to so equip them for success in life that they may without undue hardship take over their quota of this war's burden! Better for us, and better for them!

Sound common sense, then, as well as equity, points the way. The war's burden should be divided. Let us pay in cash as heavily as we wisely may—that is taxation. But the rest let us leave to the future beneficiaries, lending them the money now—that is buying Liberty bonds.

Freedom's Great Price.

The present moment is a good time to contemplate what will happen—invariably happen—if we do not lend to posterity to help pay freedom's huge price. Nothing is clearer than the alternative.

If we do not lend our government what it asks of us in loans, then we must consent that the total cost be taken from us outright by taxation—even by a prorated confiscation.

Before such an alternative even the German, or pro-German, having property interests in this country, should choose to subscribe for Liberty bonds. In our own self-interest, apart from the issues vital to the integrity of our manhood, we can do no less—no less than lend to the last cent we may possibly save; and this not once merely, but each and every time that Uncle Sam steps from his counting house to tell us that he must have more money. Uncle Sam is telling us this now. He awaits our response. But he is not the only one who waits. Wherever men are free or suffer to be free, there they await our response as the answer to their hopes. And there is yet another who waits—the enemy. In whatever degree our answer fails of a reverberating affirmative, in exactly that degree will he take heart to prolong the hideous slaughter.

HELP WAR ON PRAIRIE DOGS

Government to Assist in Fighting Rodents Whose Depredations Menace Food Productions.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Co-operation of the United States department of agriculture has been promised farmers of New Mexico in their war on prairie dogs and other rodents whose depredations are a growing menace to the food production of the state.

New Mexico State Council of